JAPAN.

Resignation of the Chief of the Imperial Treasury and Ex Post Facto Proclamation Against the National System of Finance.

An Appeal to the People Against the Policy and Practice of the Placemen-British Bank Interests and an Attempt to Repeat India-The Great Feudal Baron Who Refuses To Be Modernized.

YOKOHAMA, May 22, 1873. I mentioned in a previous letter that there had en some difficulties in the Finance Department of this country arising from a disagreement in policy between Okuma, one of the Privy Council, and Inove Bunda, the Chief of the Finance Department. The difficulty was that Inoye was opposed to the lavish expenditure of the government, while Okuma was in favor of "improvement" at whatever cost to the treasury. Again, Inoye was thoroughly independent in his expressions of opinion, while Okuma was the mouthpiece of the jobbers and of the Oriental Bank Corporation. At the time of date of my former letter Inoye had threatened to resign; but it seems as if a compromise of some sort had been arrived at, for his leaving office was not consummated. Lately, however, these differences broke out afresh. Inove and his immediate subordinate, Shibusawa, have both resigned.

THE CAUSES WHY
The mere fact of a change in the Finance Department of Japan would not perhaps be a matter of very great importance to American readers in general, although such a circumstance could not fail to interest those who have commercial relations with this country. But in the change that has now taken place one or two circumstances are to be observed, which cannot fail to make it a matter of very considerable importance to all those who have but an indirect interest in the welfare of Japan. In the first place, then, Inoye, in resigning, has introduced a practice which I cannot but consider augurs well for the country should it be continuedamely, he has addressed himself to the public through the press and has given his views upon public matters through the channel of a newspaper to the whole people. This is a most significant fact. For it must be taken into consideration that Japan has not yet entirely shaken off her feudal ideas. Feudalism exists no more in law as fact, but it must necessarily still old enough to appreciate the change at the time it was made. And the press is but an infant, not yet out of its swaddling clothes. It is not yet aware of one tithe of its own power, much less has that power been recognized by ministers and officials. Yet, notwithstanding all this, one of the chief officials of the country, disagreeing with the rest of the Cabinet, resigns his office, and tells the reasons of his resignation to the people through the press, thereby recognizing, in one act, not only the press as a power, but what is of still more significance, recognizing the power of public opinion in the Empire-a term which I hesttate not to say has hitherto been scarcely understood. Hence I attach immense importance to the publication of a document emanating for the first time from a high public functionary.

THE PLEA OF THE ECONOMIC REFORMER TO THE

The document is rather a long one, and, as might be expected from a Japanese, somewhat verbose and indistinct. I therefore shall not send it to you in fall, but shall make extracts therefrom, omitting only those parts which seem to me to have no bearing upon the points the Minister wishes to ex-The paper commences, somewhat abruptly,

Although the prosperity or decay of the State depends on natural causes, still they also may be affected by the inerits or demerits of the measures adopted by the government. Not ten years have elapsed since the reformation, and yet immense progress has already been achieved in various branches. On the one hand the law, which during several centuries had been inoperative, has been revived; while, on the other hand, the vigorous forms of government and legislation of the five great Continents have been searched for whatever was worthy of adoption from them. The feudal system has been changed and the whole country brought under one rule. Burth is no longer the sole qualificatin for office; but wisdom and talent are required in its stead."

The document then mentions the improvements

The document then mentions the improvements that have been made in legislation, education, military organization, &c. Points out what has been done in the way of steamships, railroads, telegraphs, &c., refers to the Mint, iron foundries, roads and houses, and proceeds:—

done in the way of steamships, railroads, telegraphs, &c., refers to the Mint, iron foundries, roads and houses, and proceeds:—

If we continue in this course for a few years without stopping our civilization will be such that we shall not be ashamed to stand a comparison with any country in Europe or America. * * At this moment the populations of every European or American country are diligent in true learning, and they excel in knowledge and intelligence. Every man feels it a disgrace to be unable to live by his own exertions, but our people do the very opposite. The samurai merely understands how to live on the allowance of rice inherited from his progenitors, but not how to acquire a civil or military profession. The peasant merely understands how to practice the ordinary village routine but cannot improve in the art of agriculture. The artisan merely understands how to discover the Secrets of machinery. The tradesman merely understands how to discover the secrets of machinery. The tradesman merely understands how to discover the secrets of machinery. The tradesman merely understands how to the laws of commerce. All of these are ignorant of the laws of commerce. All of these are ignorant of the laws of commerce. All of these are ignorant of the art of living by their own exertions, and, although there may be one or two here and there who are distinguished by abhility or knowledge, the majority depend on the aid of others and trust to the chances of fortune, or can do no better than climb on to the conspicuous mound and catch profit in a net. In the worst cases fraud and deceit are prevalent, and trickery showsitself in a thousand forms. Often beggary and ruin are the consequences. If you drive on such people too fast, and try to make them suddenly enter the region of enlightenment, you are like one who on seeing an egg demands that it be immediately changed into a chicken. "If the only object in view is a theory of administration what patriot will not wish for the civilized government of a European or Ameri opment of non-productive regions, in legislation, debates military organization, education, dress and mechanical appliances—in short, in every branch—the attempt had been made to equit ourselves completely, by including every detail that might be converted to the assistance of our civilization. Although we ought to place our aim high in all inatters which affect the Empire, it is necessary that, in order to work, we should proceed step by step and in regular order, assuring ourselves first of each result attained and that the theory of administration should not be at variance with the capacities of the people. Assuredly we should not proceed hastily, move heedlessly or attempt a speedy result in too short a space of time. It is necessary, therefore, that the government, in pursuing its policy, should proceed seep by step and in regular order, assuring itself first of each result attained before moving unriter. But hitherto the application of this theory has been unknown. We still initiate the old happy-co-faceky style and busy ourselves with advancing hurrierly in every direction. This is with advancing hurrierly in every direction. This is with advancing hurrierly in every direction. This is what we cannot feel tranqual about. We think we can at the same time point out the causes of this state of things. At the time of the Reformation the government hastened to select much the causes of this state of things. At the time of the Reformation the government processary talend to select much the causes of this state of things. At the time of the Reformation the government processary that the cause of the same of the Every one who had a single accomplishment or specialty came crowding in and through the theory of the term of the time had been diligent and faithful servants could not suddenly be cast of, because they were sometimes destings of the necessary talent, while those who were larned for their learning could not be dispensed with, even though they had given a little disassistaction. Thus outside the official

this moment.

The document then takes up considerable space to show the evil of having too many officials employed, giving as a principal reason that through the multiplicity of officials over-legislation results, and this induces extra taxation and consequent discontent. Then comes the most interesting part of the document—namely, the present financial condition of the country. It reads thus:—

of the counter.—damely, the present financial condition of the country. It reads thus:—

A rough calculation of the total annual revenue of the whole country shows that it does not exceed 40,00,000 yen, while the expenditure for the current year may be estimated to reach the sum of 20,00,000 yen, it not more than the country of the current year may be estimated to reach the sum of 20,00,000 yen, it not may be a supported to the consequence of urgent national affairs since the line consequence of urgent national affairs since the line of the consequence of or evenue, probably exceeds 19,00,000 year, in excess of or evenue, probably exceeds 19,00,000 year, in additionable to the consequence of the sum of the consequence of the government at this moment are 18,00,000 year, and no provision has yet been made for paying them of.

The gold yen is now the unit of currency. It is

The gold yen is now the unit of currency. It is within a few thousandths of the same value as the American gold unit. But the silver yen exceeds by nearly two and a nail per cent the silver American dollar. It is here insisted that this excessive expendi-

re must cease, otherwise national and financial in must inevitably ensue. The writer continues

The people of European and American countries are for the most part rich in intelligence and knowledge, and they preserve the spirit of independence. And owing to the nature of their polity they share in the counsels of their government. Government and people thus mutually sid and support each other, as the hand and loot protect the head and eye. The merits of each question that arises are distinctly comprehended by the nation at home, and the government government in the proposed are different. Accusomed for ages to gallons capacity. The apparatus was being put in readiness for operation when the revenue ratilers came down upon it and gobbied still, worm and all, by authority of "Uncle Sam." This is the third seizure of the kind in Brooklyn made this week.

of the government and have not the snadow of an idea of what "a right" is. It the government makes an order of what "a right" 10. If the government makes an order the whole country obeys it as one man. If the government takes a certain view the whole nation adopts it meant takes a certain view the whole nation adopts it manipure, even in the toys of every day use, every one is cager to be arst and afraid to be last in imitating the tastes of the government. But the lower classes are more exaggrated in their tastes than their superiors. For this reason the importation of toreign toys and trinkets is enormous, and the exports do not exceed six or seven tenths of the imports. How is it possible to prevent the people from falling daily deever into poverty?

The necessity of limiting the expenditures to the revenue is again earnestly dwelt upon, and "if this

revenue is again earnestly dwelt upon, and "if this be not done," continues the document in conclu-

be not done," continues the document in conclusion,
Disasters will befall us from within and without at a moment when we least expect them, and the ruin will be so complete that nothing may avail to prevent it. Under such circumstances how could it be said that the government's measures had been right measures? In spite of our unfitness we have for a long time unworthily superintended the finances, and thus, although we have not accomplished any great exploits in the discharge of our duties, we cannot be said to be altogether ignorant of the subject, since we have had personal experience of the facts. When we reflect on what we see we not only see nothing to rejoice at in the end of the facts. When we reflect on what we see we not only see nothing to rejoice at in the end of the facts. When we reflect on what we see we not only see nothing to rejoice at in the end of the facts. When we reflect on what we see we not only see nothing to rejoice at in the end of the facts. The control of the subject of the subject

ceive a little consideration from the government

INOYE KAORU.

MORALE OF THE MANIFESTO.

I have thus extracted the principal parts of this remarkable document, leaving out only those portions which contain repetitions and where the writer drops a little too deeply into metaphysical argument. But there is sumicient to show that the writer, or rather writers, are thoroughly in earnest. It is a most solemn protest against the fearfully lavish expenditure which has been going on for the last few years in Japan, and, although peculation is not mentioned, but only dimly hinted at, the writers know full well that a large sum of money has gone, heaven knows where, and for what. It has another significant meaning. It is a protest against English financial supremacy; and with Englishmen financial supremacy means authority. The oriental Bank corporation, which is the greatest creditor of this country, is insatiable in its demands. Inoye has always opposed the policy of allowing government to carry on the extensive internal improvements that have been inaugurated, and allowing them to be prosecuted to completion by private enterprise, because he knew that if the government undertook them the government must borrow money; that if the government make the government is in the hands of English creditors, and let India tell how England manages to get paid with interest. This statement, published by lnoye, differs very materially from several statements published a few months ago in different magazines in England. These papers made out that the revenue of Japan exceeded the expenditure by over three millions of dollars annually; while the ex-Finance Minister states that there is the enormous deficit of \$10,000,000 annually. But there cannot exist the slightest doubt as to which statement is true. The statements made in England were undoubtedly inspired by the loan commissioners and the loan agents—the oriental Bank Corporation.

What the result of Inoye's resignation and the subsequent publication of his reasons for so doing wi

THE GREAT FEUDAL FOSSIL STILL IN JEDDO. Schmadzn Saboro, the great baron, is still in Jeddo, but his presence here now seems to have lest its strangeness, and I think his importance has Jeddo, but his presence here now seems to have lest its strangeness, and I think his importance has been somewhat overestimated, although, of course, he cannot help being regarded with some interest on account of the very important part he played during the revolution. When he had his audience with the Tenno, he found the latter and the members of the Cabinet sitting on European chairs, and a vacant seat was leit for him. He excused himself from sitting on a chair and squatted on his heels, Japanese fashion. Upon being pressed to take a chair he complained of being sick, and requested to be allowed to take that position to which he was accustomed. This was granted, whereupor all the members of the Council, with the exception, of course, of the Mikado, discarded their chairs and squatted with him. Some of the papers have ridiculed this action of the members of the Council and intimate that Schmadzu Saboro's influence alone could work "a radical change backwards." For myself, although I must admit the action seemed to argue as want of dignity, I can only ascribe it to that excessive politeness of the Japanese which to our eyes at least often boarders upon servihity. Since the interview he has been out but very little, but I have been told that it has been intimated to him that upon the first sign of fractiousness on his part he will be escorted to his own province.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Mikado's palace, which was burned down on the 5th of this month, is to be rebuilt in European style at a cost of about \$2,000,000. Probably a large proportion of this amount will be raised by subcription. Five native merchants at Yokohama have originated such an idea by offering the sum of \$32,000 towards it. The sum has not yet been accepted, but it probably will be.

NEW YORK CITY.

The police arrested 1,948 persons in this city last

Marshal Hart granted 378 licenses this week and received \$1,375 75.

There were 359 births, 210 marriages, 474 deaths and 49 stillbirths in the city last week.

The mural tablet erected to several graduates of the College of the City of New York, who lost their

lives during the late rebellion, will be unveiled at the college on the evening of the 27th instant. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports thirty-six fires for the past week, upon which the estimated loss is

\$47,061 and the insurance \$76,650. Two persons were indicted and arrested by Officer Reinisch for Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to 18 Oliver

street to hold an inquest on the body of - Schwab a German, thirty-five years of age, who is said to have died from the combined effects of cholera morbus and the extreme heat of the weather.

city and vicinity have been petitioned by their employes to close their places of business from employes to close their places of outsitess from Thursday, the 3d of July, to Monday, the 7th, in order that the "glorious Fourth" may be celebrated in a becoming manner. Most of the leading houses have already acquiesced.

David O'Connell, a man forty-five years of age, died vesterday morning in Beilevue Hospital, Over a week ago deceased was driving a loaded truck on Third avenue when he iell off, and being run over by the vehicle, was fatally injured. De-ceased lived at 101 East Fourth street, whither the body was carried, and Coroner Young notified to hold an inquest.

The Working Boys' Protective Association was to have held a meeting last evening in the City Hall Park, but adjourned till Monday evening at seven o'ciock. All working boys who are in favor of peti-tioning the authorities for a ball ground and addi-tional public baths should be present, as the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest. It is said that all officers who are absent will be fined.

CIVIL SERVICE AFFAIRS.

Quick Work at the Post Office.

The second public examination of candidates for letter carriers in the New York Post Office, under the recent authority granted Postmaster James by Postmaster General Creswell, whereby the force Postmaster General Creswell, whereby the force is to be augmented by sixty-five additional men, was held yesterday in the civil service apartments of the Custom House, by permission of Collector Arthur. Mr. Harry G. Pearson (chairman), Dr. Watter R. Gillett, Dr. Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., and Mr. Daniel Gano Gillett, constituting the Board of Examiners, with their Secretary, Mr. George H. Lounsberry, were in attendance. Twenty-two candidates appeared, out of which number fourteen passed, and eight were rejected as incompetent. Among the former were two colored men, who acquitted themselves quite creditably. The average talent of the contestants was very good, and as the physical examination prior to the mental is very rigid on part of the medical inspectors of the Post Office, the men thus secured by Mr. James are of the first order. A number of appointments sent on by the Postmaster, based upon the first civil service examination of a week ago, were returned to him yesterday confirmed. The new appointees will commence their duties by the first proximo.

Yesterday morning the steamer Rhein arrived, and at twenty minutes by as time a mail consisting of ninety-three bags was received at the Post Office. This immense amount of mail matter was distributed, assorted and sent away to stations in the unprecedented short time of twenty-five minutes. Postmaster James and Mr. Tony Yomans, one of his superintendents, assisted personally at the distribution, handling the letter bags with considerable dexterity.

A BROOKLYN STILL SEIZED. is to be augmented by sixty-five additional men.

CHINA.

The Foreign Diplomatic Audience Question Still Unsettled-The Youthful Emperor a Stickler for Imperial Routine-Court Positivism and Courtier Prostration-An Unlucky Time-Server-Awkward as a Dish-Handler and Disgraced-Rebellion as a Means of Speculation.

SHANGHAR, MAY 10, 1873. The London Times says that the audience ques tion has been conceded by the Chinese Emperor. Several statements have appeared in Europe ately, to the effect that there was now no further question between the Chinese officials and the foreign diplomates on this matter. These statements are false. Personal audience has not yet been conceded, and nothing less than that will satisfy the foreign Ministers; on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that there will be considerable difficulty before the matter is finally settled. On the 19th of last month the foreign ministers received a despatch from the Chines Foreign Office, in reply to their joint application, made some time previously, to have audiences of the Emperor, to the effect that the Emperor could only grant audiences "on the condition of the foreign officers kneeling while in His Majesty's presence." As the foreign Ministers will not agree to any such arrangement the question is still as far from being settled as ever. A meeting of all the foreign Ministers has been called to discuss which line of operations they shall follow in this emergency.

Two absurd rumors have just reached Shanghae. One is to the effect that the French Minister requested a passport to Tien-tsin, which was denied to him. This is absurd on the face of it, as no one requires a passport from Pekin to Tien-tsin, that being the port of Pekin. The other rumor is to the effect that as the United States steamer Ashuelot was steaming down the Peiho River to pass out from Taku she was prevented from doing so by seeing the guns of the fortress trained upon her, In the first place, the Chinese are scarcely insane enough to play any such game, and, secondd, the Ashuelot would not likely be frightened by seeing

the Taku guns trained upon her. TREATY RATIFICATION WITH JAPAN. The Japanese Embassy have exchanged treaties at Tien-tsin with the Chinese on the 30th of April last. The contracting parties were His Excellency Tanésmi Soyéshima, the Ambassador, and all his suite, together with several naval officers belonging to the Japanese iron-clad Rio-jokan on the part of the Japanese government, and His Excellency Le Hungchang, the Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent for Foreign Affairs at the Northern ports, and all the local territorial authorities and other Chinese high local officials on the part of the Chinese government, being present. After the treaty was exchanged a breakfast was given in the same building to the Ambassador and all the Japanese officials by the Viceroy—an entertainment which, the Chinese people of this place affirm, surpassed in magnificence all other entertainments of a similar kind that had ever been previously given in Tient-sin. Seeing that the Japanese had adopted the European costume and Jashions, the breakfast given by the Viceroy was in the dejedner à la jourchette. Iashion—knives, forks, foreign plates and dishes being used and foreign wines drunk.

POREIGN STECULATION IN REBELLION.

Three foreigners have been recently tried in Shanghae on a charge "of attempting to instigate a rebellion in China." The facts are thus:—

Three Englishmen, Carr, Thomas and Evans, were

Shanghae on a charge "of attempting to instigate a rebellion in China." The facts are thus:—

Three Englishmen, Carr, Thomas and Evans, were members of a party of nine foreigners who lett shanghae about a forming tago for Chinkiang. They took with them sundry swords and rides and seem to have anticipated having to use them in some rather undefined manner, in which drilling Chinese, capturing cities and plentitul loot tormed prominent features. The boat was engaged for them in Shanghae by a man named Yang, and they started, via the Grand canal, on the 6th of April. After sundry minor difficulties in the way of shallow water and deficient provisions they eventually reached Chinkiang about the 12th, crossed over to the north bank and went ashore, the consent over to the north bank and went ashore, the consent over to the north bank and went ashore, the consent over to the north bank and went ashore, the consent over to the north bank and went ashore, the consent over to the north bank and went ashore, the consent of the commissioners.

The Board adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas the Board of Police have received with emotion of sorrow things of the death of John A. Kennedy, at his residence, 135 West Twenty-second street, at haif-pell, and the strength of the commissioners.

The Board adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas the Board of Police have received with emotion of sorrow things of the death of John A. Kennedy, at his residence, 135 West Twenty-second street, at haif-pell, and the strength of the continuous street, at haif-pell, and the strength of the continuous street, at haif-pell, and the strength of the continuous street, at haif-pell, and the street of the fore of the city of the continuous street, at haif-pell, and the street of the street of the continuous street, at haif-pell, and the street of the street of the street of the continuous street, at haif-pell and the street of the street him, telling him all was discovered, and has been no more seen. On the following day this foreigner was found on board a lorcha in port, and willingly answered all questions put to him, admitting that he had been engaged in Shanghae for service against the Chinese government. A letter purporting to come from Wang Yenping is also said to have been received at the Custom House on the 14th, saying that he had designed the overthrow of the dynasty, had a band of Chinese organized, and was only waiting the arrival of more foreigners when his plans were frustrated by discovery.

and was only waiting the arrival of more foreigners when his plans were frustrated by discovery.

The Judge before whom the case was tried thought Evans had been the most foolish, but least culpable, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Carr was sentenced to three months and Thomas to two months' imprisonment at hard labor and to be afterwards deported

DISHMEN DISGRACED.

Those Chinese officials who acted as masters of ceremonies during His Majesty's late visits to the imperial tombs have evidently come to grief for mismanagement. The Chief of the Eunuchs has been dismissed in disgrace, because 'he was hasty in handling the dishes.' Only think! He probably sent a plate to the Emperor that was too hot. This is actually the subject of an edict in the Official Gazette of Pekin.

Another edict of the same gazette of the 9th of April severely blames the officials who had charge of the transport services during His Maiesty's late visit to the imperial tombs. The camels were not ready in time, and the mules were half starved and could not go. The Superintendent of the imperial stables and the officers in charge of the luggage are sent up for punishment.

gage are sent up for punishment.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR A CORPSE.

There seems to be considerable trouble over the corpse of John W. Higgins, the young man who was drowned at Harlem on Sunday evening last, as reported in Saturday's HERALD. Yesterday morning the widow of deceased, a girl apparently not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, called at the Coroner's office and asked for the burial certhe Coroner's office and asked for the burial certificate, while, at the same time, the brother of the deceased appeared and demanded possession of the remains, on the ground that deceased was never legally married to the reputed wife, Among other unpleasant things alleged against the widow by the brother he said she got the deceased drunk and had the marriage ceremony performed where was in that condition; but she ceased drunk and had the marriage ceremony per-formed while he was in that condition: but she stoutly denied the truth of his assertion, and offered to produce her marriage certificate, then in her possession. The mother of deceased some months ago, as is claimed, turned her daughter-in-law out of doors since which time. law out of doors, since which time there has been a bad feeling existing between them. This led to a separation of the young couple, and an action for divorce was pending at the time of his death. After considerable talk in a friendly way tetween the rival claimants the corpse was delivered over to the widow for interment, and all the parties left

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON AVE-NUE FERRY.

Coroner Young yesterday afternoon held an inqeust at his office, No. 4 East Houston street, in the case of Antonio Reyes, the young Cuban, eighteen years of age, who was drowned in the Hamilton avenue ferry dock on the evening of the 6th inst.. Deceased being in the slip in a small boat as the ferryboat Battle was approaching, apprehended danger, and to save being run down, as he leared, jumped from the skiff and caught the guard of the ferryboat, between which and the south ferry he was crushed. Mr. Reyes then jell into the dock and sunk to the bottom. The testisouth ferry he was crushed. Mr. Reyes then her into the dock and sunk to the bottom. The testimony showed the occurrence to have been accidental, and such was the verdict of the jury. Four young men in the boat with the deceased, and who narrowly escaped with their lives, did not appear as witnesses. The father of deceased did not attach blame to the Union Kerry Company.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS. Comptroller Green reports the following amounts

paid yesterday into the city treasury, viz :-COLLECTOR OF ASSESSENTING.

From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest

BUREAU OF ARREAIS

From arrears of taxes, assessments, Crolon rent and interest

12,332 From house rent, ferry rent, interest on bond and mortgage and market rents and fees.

From Croton water rents. 2,667 4,716

POLICE MATTERS.

Official Doings in the Departments-Offensive Trades.

The Police Commissioners are still pursuing the let-things-alone policy that seems to have taken hold of them. Numbers of visitors present themselves at the Central Office every day and are received but that apparently is the end, for nothing is done. It may be that the Board is preparing a grand coup by which the Department is to be regenerated and reformed, and that the de tails of this effort require time for the preparation. During the past week street leaning occupied a good portion of the attention of the Commissioners, and they express them selves determined to get the thoroughfares of the city in a good state and to keep them so. Meanwhile the regular police affairs are going on a usual, and that is anything but satisfactory so far as the outside branches of the service are concerned. The loosest negligence is shown by th heavy robbery occurs hours are allowed to elapse before the fact is telegraphed to Headquarters Sergeants and captains labor under a belief that they should serret out all the particulars of IMPORTANT CASES

the opposite action should be the one in practice. Recently several murders took place in one night

before sending them to the Central Office, when

the opposite action should be the one in practice. Recently several murders took place in one night, and nothing was heard of either of them at the Central Office for hours after. This dilatoriness on the part of officials is extremely injurious to the public service, and should bring down the severe censure of the Board upon transgressing officers. It is understood that great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Board in support of the several captains. Most persons know that transiers are to be made, and the Commissioners are only waiting to understand the men to effect the contemplated changes. There are about eight choice precincts, and every captain on the force, except, of course, those in charge at present, is looking to be removed to one of them. Whatever influence, political or otherwise, each captain nas, he is pouring in upon the Commissioners to secure one of the privileged places. The result of all this labor and weight is plainly shown by the inaction of the Commissioners, and it is highly probable the selections will be made entirely from regard to FITNESS OF MEN and not to political inclinings. Precincts are considered good according to the amount of money to be made in them. In some of them there is a good deal of honorable money to be made, and others afford opportunities for the acquirement of considerable dishonorable gain. No one would suppose that any officer holding the rank of captain of police would be desirous of getting into a precinct where dishonest profit was easily acquired, but every one will naturally see that most of these officers are anxious to have the places where the honest perquistes are to the obtained. The Commissioners are fully alive to the existence and lorce of these sentiments among the captains, and they will unquestionably make choice of men for transfer who are known to the good policemen and reliable men. The rush for promotion among the sergeants is just as strong as in the rank of captain. Two-thirds of those in the done, for before the new precincts pr

acter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Superintendent Matsell:—

Captains —, precincts — to will arrest all persons hereafter violating the ordinances regulating the business of "fat meiting, bone boiling, gut eleaning, the storage of scrap, fat, grease and offensive animal matter," and all other offensive trades, specified in sections 77 and 78 of the sanitary code, all health.

Sections 77 and 78 of the sanitary code of the sections 77 and 78 of the sanitary code.

specified in sections 77 and 78 of the sanitary code, all permits therefor having been revoked by the Board of Health.

Sections 77 and 78 of the sanitary code are herewith transmitted for your information and guidance.

G. W. Walling, Inspector.

Sections 77.—That no person—shall boil any offal, swill, bones or fat in the built-up portions of said city, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within said city; and no business or pursuit of the kind in this section named shall be carried on anywhere in said city, unless the same be allowed by a permitted this Board.

Sec. 78.—That no person shall boil any offal, swill or bones, nor any fat, tallow or lard (except at once upon the same being taken from the animal, and while the same is fresh and otherwise inoffensive), nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone bollma, sone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, gut cleaning, nor the skinning of or making of glue from any dead accepting of scrap, lat or crease or offensive animal materials of the standard of the stimular of the standard of the standar

atter such application.

Commissioner Charlick left the building at an early hour, but President Smith and Commissioner Gardner remained there during the day.

ARRESTED AT LAST. Patrick Halleck, Charged with Having Shot Edward Phelps, the Sixth Avenue Jeweller, Arrested After a Long Search.

The burglar who is alleged to have shot Edward Phelps, the Sixth avenue jeweller, has at last been arrested. For over a year Patrick Halleck, who is

Pheips, the Sixth avenue Jeweller, has at last been arrested. For over a year Patrick Halleek, who is supposed to have been the burglar, has cluded the detectives. The search was a very thorough one, but Halleek kept traveiling back and forth between New York and other cities, so that it seemed impossible to arrest him. Detective David O'Brien, of Captain Killalea's command, succeeded in surprising Halleck at an early hour yesterday morning, and, after presenting him with a pair of fetters, took him to the Police Headquarters, where he was locked up.

The circumstances of the burglary, which resulted in the shooting of Mr. Pheips, were fully detailed in the shooting of Mr. Pheips, were fully detailed in the HERALD. Five young thieves broke into Mr. Phelps' house. They were about to ransack the upper part of the building, when a genteman who saw them on his way up stairs gave an alarm. Mr. Phelps and a friend who was with him at the time rushed out, and one of them, who is supposed to be Halleck, shot the jeweller in the breast. Mr. Phelps suffered for a number of weeks, and the wound came near proving fatal, but he recovered at last. The thieves had escaped meanwhile. A few days after the shooting Captain Caffrey, with five men, surrounded a house in Thirtyninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. It was presumed that Halleck was hung there. They crept up stairs and knocked at the room in which Halleck was subposed to be. There was a strange noise as though a man were opening a window. The Captain burst open the door and caught a glimpse of Halleck's form while he was ended to be a supposed to be the same night three notorious thieves were arrested charged with complicity in the robbery and shooting, but only one of them was punished, by being sentenced to State Prison for twenty years with hard labor. Halleck will probably be taken to Court to-morrow.

A RAILROAD TO BE MORTGAGED. .

WORCESTER, Mass, June 21, 1873. At a special meeting of the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad Company this morning the directors were authorized to mortgage the road for \$400,000, under the authority of a recens act of the Legislature.

YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN.

Four Cases in State Street-One Death Yesterday-The Sanitary Authorities Reticent.

among the residents of the lower part of State street by the death of a young man from that terrible contagion, the yellow fever, and the illness of three others with symptoms of the disease. On Tuesday morning John Ennis, sixteen years of age, was taken down with the lever and died after an illness of three days. Dr. Walures towards preventing the spread of the conta gion. The body of the deceased was removed from the house immediately upon the arrival of Sanitar Inspector Colton and Officer Halliday. Funeral services were to have been held in the Sydney place church, but this was prohibited, and the body was interred under the direction of the Health

On Thursday morning the brother of the deceased was attacked with severe chill, pain in the head (frontal region), pain in the back, loins and calves of the legs, followed with a high fever, hot calves of the legs, followed with a high fever, hot dry skin, intense hypernania of the face, injected eyes, with a peculiar filmy and glassy appearance, and a heavily coated dryish tongue. It was feared that he had become infected, though every measure had been taken to disinfect the premises, the Health authorities going so far as to selze upon every article of furniture in the place, carting it away and burning it outside the city limits. This was done to the great detriment of the inmates, who are all poor people, but who will, in all probability, be reimbursed. As soon as the symptoms stated appeared in the brother of the deceased he was prescribed for in the usual manner. He is at present in a very low condition, though it cannot be said that the symptoms have been aggravated to any extent. The house is now quarantined.

uarantined. Two of the neighbors were also attacked with the Two of the neighbors were also attacked with the symptoms of this terrible malady. One of the parties resides at No. 18 State street, and the other in the house adjoining the one in which young Ennis died. It was also reported last evening that a woman who resided a block from the place had died of yellow fever. All the people residing in that section have become terribly alarmed, and yesterday several families packed up their goods and moved away. The Health authorities, who are making a thorough investigation, say there is no occasion for alarm at the present time, from the lact that it is not positive that those who are ill in the street have the fever.

tive that those who are ill in the street have the fever.

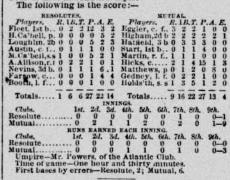
Yesterday afternoon Sanitary Superintendent Seagur visited the infected district, and afterward held a consultation with Health Officers Conkling and Hutchinson. They declined to state what they had discovered or what course they intended to pursue, it was subsequently ascertained that Drs. Sequr and Colton visited I7 state street, which is a tenement house, and there found Mrs. Lydon and her sister both very ill. Mrs. Lydon was confined last night and died shortly after. The other patient was very low and her recovery was considered doubtful. The symptoms were somewhat similar to yellow lever. The doctors, however, have taken every precaution to guard against a spread of the disease, and have had the streets thoroughly washed. Disinfectants have also been freely used in this unpromising locality. The probability is that the above will prove a decidedly accelerating element to those who contemplate rusticating, and the express companies are preparing to handle any amount of baggage on Monday morning.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Mutsals Defeat the Resolutes in a Well Played Game-Score, 9 to 1.

From five to six hundred persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the first game of the season between the Mutual and Resolute clubs. Play was "called" at ten minutes past four o'clock, Mr. Powers, of the Atlantic Club, acting as umpire. The first inning was unproductive of runs to either side, but in the second the Mutuals got in a couple, off errors by Fleet, who was then playing short stop. In the third inning M. Campbell went to short and Fleet to first, a change that turned out to be decidedly beneficial, as each man played well in his new position. Hicks hit a long line bai to left field in the fourth inning, making a home run easily. The Jerseymen could not bat Matthews with any good effect, five of them striking out and the others securing but six base hits in the entire game. On the other hand, the Mutuals hit Campbell with most admirable results, securing 16 first and 22 total bases. Their fielding, too, was excellent, but four errors being accredited to them. Hicks was especially brilliant behind the bat, his catching and throwing being the finest he has done this season. Nevins played third base well for the Resolutes, throwing over to first in beautiful style.

The following is the score: a change that turned out to be decidedly beneficial.



BALTIMORE, Md., June 21, 1873. A game of base ball was played here to-day between the Baltimore Club and the Atlantics, resulting in a victory for the former, by a score of 18

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1873.

The Philadelphia Club to-day deceated the Athletics, for the lourth time, by a score of 17 to 5.

NATATORIAL CONTESTS.

A Pleasant Day on the East River-Boat Racing-Quick Swimming-A

Cheerful Scene. The first noticeable contest of the swimming season was held yesterday at the foot of Fifty-fifth street and East River. A swimming match was announced to take place, and a large number of persons gathered to see the sport. The day was opened by a boat race between Messrs. Allen and Cody on one side and Simmons and Eagan on the other. The race was down the river, around the rock south of Blackwell's Island; around which the contesting parties were to turn. The first race occupied twelve minutes and a half, Messrs, Simmons and Eagan winning by several lengths in good style. The second race was a twomile race, with a strong tide. Alter a struggle of fourteen and a half minutes Messrs. Allen and Cody came in winners. The swimming matches were then organized, and took place at half-past six o'clock. The boys' race came off first, and the following names appeared in the list:—Christopher Nason, Frank Haha, George Winter, Otto Wolff and Simon Wiener. All swam to a stake-boat in the centre of the river and back, about a sixteenth of a mile. The contest occupied only the short time of four minutes. Winter came in a good winner, Wolff second, Nason third, Haha fourth and Wiener last.

A swimming race between the following five young gentlemen was then announced. Messrs. William mile race, with a strong tide. After a struggle of

and Wiener last.

A swimming race between the following five young gentlemen was then announced. Messes. Whilam Wolf, Edward Kigzell, C. Keller, Paul Callow and G. T. Haws, Mr. L. Meeker acting as umpire and referee. At the moment of notice all five plunged into the water, intending to reach Blackwell's Island. Wolf took the course of the tide in a very precautionary manner. The other four went straight across. Wolff reached Blackwell's Island ahead by a long distance. The others were left strugging with the strong tide in the distance northward. Wolff returned leading, the other four pressing fast behind. Keller struck out fast, and reached aimost side by side with Wolff as both neared the winning point. The umpire could not decide who won, as both touched the edge of the natatorium together. The unspire gave the palm to Keller after some hesitation; but Wolff disputed his claim and proposed another swim, which was eventually postponed on account of Keller's weakened condition.

Time—Nineteen and a half minutes.

The ladies' swimming race then took place. The following engaged in the contest:—Miss Bertha Walter, in blue and red fringes; Miss Katie Allen, in blue with crimson fringes, and Miss Maggie Hrodwick, in drab, with blue fringes.

The effort was only for 100 yards. The plunge was quick and strong. Miss Katie Allen struck out gracefully, and won by a length. Miss Walter came in second and Miss Brodwick third. The betting was very lively on this race.

SLAUGHTER ON THE RAIL.

A poor woman named Mary Brennan, while gathering a few coals on the track of the Morris and Essex stallroad, in Hoboken, yesterday was and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, yesterday was run down by a train. Her legs were severed from the body, and after a brief struggle her sufferings were ended in death.

A young man named Michael MacMahon, while engaged at work on the same railroad yesterday afternoon, fell through the trestleworks and sustained injuries which will probably terminate in his death. Both individuals were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where Dr. Benson and the Sisters kindly attended to them.

THE GOLDEN ERA.

Embarrassing Enactment by Congress.

Loss from Abrasion on Gold Coin To Be Borne's the People-Unless Coin Is Full Weight Goods Must Go Into General Order Warehouse-Importers Apparently Have No Rights Which the Government Is Bound to Respect-Official Correspondence.

At the tail end of the session of the last Congress an act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States," and known as the Coinage act, was passed, which, among others, provides that every coin received at custom houses and sub-treasuries must be of the proper standard weight.

For the guidance of public officers and others table has been prepared and inserted in Mint Circular No. 1, showing the standard and least cur-rent weight of all gold coins of the United States, in single pieces and quantities of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, with due reference to the date of coinc age, which are made a

· LEGAL TENDER AT THEIR NOMINAL VALUE and which may be received as such; but as a practical and safe construction of these provisions of the law will not permit the indiscriminate receipt by customs officers and others at a valuation in proportion to their weight of coins whi ow the legal limit as to weight and tolerance, with due deference to the date of coinage (and yet such coins are made a legal tender at such valuation), all such officers are hereby directed to redues, giving a conditional receipt therefor showing their nominal and estimated value in the aggregate, and, after registering the amount in a book, to be kept for that purpose, forwarding it to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., or San Francisco, Cal., whichever is nearest and most convenient, with a statement as to the person from whom and on what account said coins were received.

The Superintendent thereof will at once as-certain their true value, and deposit from the bullion fund of their offices with the United States assistant treasurers in said cities, in the name of the officer forwarding them and on account of the proper source, an amount equal to such value of COINS OF LIGHT WEIGHT,

forwarding the entire sets of certificates of deposits. to be issued by the said assistant treasurers in duplicate, to said officer; the depreciated coin to take the place in the bullion fund of that deposited and to be recoined at the earliest practical moment and to be recoined at the earliest practical moment.
Upon the receipt of the certificates of deposit the original will be disposed of as usual and the duplicate handed to the person who paid the coln.

In receiving coin of this description, however, customs officers will in no case allow importations to be withdrawn until the certificates of deposit therefor shall have reached them. No coin of less than the least current weight will hereafter be permitted to be dispursed by any government officer. The

than the least current weight will hereafter be permitted to be disbursed by any government officer. The distributed by any government officer. The distributed by any government officer. The distributed by any government of these provisions by Congress have been manifold. Business in his office has almost come to a standstill. To carry out the act to the letter five times the amount of clerical labor now employed in his division will not suffice as soon as the fail business properly sets in. The department has provided a new and costly scale, for which \$600 was paid, which is a marvel of accuracy in weighing large sums from \$1,000 to \$1,000, but when it comes to smaller coins this expensive piece of mechanism is not worth a rap. The utmost dissatisfaction exists among the importers at the annoying regulations imposed upon them by this gold business. Every individual paying duties has more or less light coin among the funds designed for the cashier's office. If one or more of these coins are below the required standard the cashier is compelled to return the same to the importer for redemption, and should it happen to be after banking hours and the payee unable to secure other coin necessarily his . Goods must go instruct the secure other coin necessarily his . Goods must go ins which are found under weight to lorward the same to the nearest mut and receive the returns minus the deterioration, which in teself is a gross injustice to the public who are made to surfer the loss of abrasion, which in every country but this is assumed by the government, and for which the authorities received full value at issue.

Numerous instances have occurred since the enactment of this law when recently coined gold has been found short on weighing, and when sent to the Sub-Treasury was invariably returned as such. The cashier of the Custom House, while testing every piece, endeavors to execute the law to its utmost provision, yet has had coin rejected by the Sub-Treasury, which shortly after was drawn by importers at the last name

accepted without a murmur. Even gold was drawn by importers at the last named and paid in at the Custom House for duties again deposited to the credit of the Unites, was sent back, marked "short weight." following official correspondence passed be a Collector Arthur and Secretary Richard in this subject:—

The following official correspondence passed be tween Collector Arthur and Secretary Richardson on this subject:—

April I Collector Arthur wrote to the Department converning deposits of coins, as heretofore, at their nominas value, at least until the office is furnished with propers means to assertain weights. On the 5th the Collector wrote to Washington that he "had on hand \$1,300 in coin, which the Sub-treasurer declined to take on deposit, owing to short weight, the money having been paid for duties previous to receiving instructions under the law and the terms of the circular deprives importers from the possession of their goods until advices could be received from the Mint and entail loss and expense to the importer, by sending his goods for storage under general order." April 7 Collector Arthur again states that "the course pursued by the Assistant Treasurer of this district would appear to be needlessly perplexing to importers and embarrassing to those engaged in the receipt of customs. The facts as stated by Mr. Robinson, the cashier, shows an arbitrary exercise of a literal construction of the powers and duties assumed to be assigned to him. The Secretary, under date of April 7, authorizes the light coin received prior to instructions having; reached the Collector, and such coin paid in until proper facilities are extended for weighing, to be paid over at nominal value to the Sub-Treasury, and that new balances had been ordered. On the 8th of April Secretary Richardson says to the Collector that "it is be hopped that he (the Collector) and the Assistant Treasurer, in consideration of the difficulties encountered in attempting to comply with the provisions of the new Coinage act, will exercise the necessary moderation and forbearance, and strive to approximate as clearly as possible a compilance with the letter and spirit of the law. The Collector is requested to again present the coin rejected to the Assistant Treasurer; nor the same date, complaining of the arbitrary manner in scratinizing coin, and

according to best indement, do not indicate a natural abrasion of more than half per cent, regardless of date of coinage."

June 4, the Secretary writes "that having forwarded the property adjusted coin balances, it is expected the Collector will comply strictly with orders from the Department, under date of April 1, and receive in payment of duties at their nominal value, all gold coins failing within the least current weight for the single piece, without regard to the year of coining."

Collector Arthur, under date of June 10, condems the balances as not at all adapted for the purpose, as \$1,012 were that day returned by the Sub-Treasurer which were found of full weight by the cashier.

Secretary Richardson writes that "the loss, whater secretary Richardson writes that "the loss, whater is secretary Richardson writes that "the loss, whater secretary Richardson writes that all in the least of the purpose, on coin received must be borne by the person received, on coin received must be borne by the person received must be formed that ance for the accurate weight of single pieces, of the received on the one used by the Sub-Treasurer, would be forwarded.

* * If importers are inconvenienced there are ways by which the lineonvenience may be materially decreased. Let them bring coin of legal weight and coin certificates which can be readily obtained in New York. The Coinage act requires the received of coin by weight. It is a law, and under the construction of the Department is found to be practicable and must be enforced.

AN ALLEGED POST OFFICE PILPERER.

The city of Trenton, N. J., has been deeply excited during the past few days concerning alleged fraud perpetrated by one Elwood Lippincott, the chief cierk of the Post Office. Postmaster Howell received letters some time ago informing him that Lippincott had been seen by outsiders in the act of removing the cancelled stamps from letters and putting them in his pocket. It is alleged that he substituted those stamps for good ones on letters. In , this way, it is charged, that letters. In . this way, it is charged, that he made two or three dollars a day. The Postmaster informed the Washington authorities, and a detective named Sharretts was sent to investigate the case. He sent letters to the Post Office and found, as allegted, that the stamps were by Lippin-cott removed from them also. The latter was then interviewed by the detective, when rumor has it that he exclaimed, "I'm caught!" It is surther alleged that he has been in the habit of purioning moneys from the funds deposited in payment for money orders. Postmaster Howell recently refused to tell the Hernalb reporter anything in relation to the occurrence, but he was finally unable to prevent the spread of the news.